

The Carbon Dioxide for energy storage applications

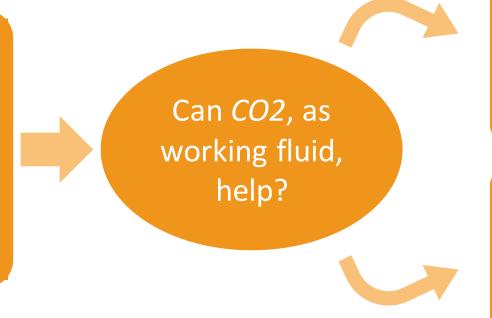
2021 Low Emission Advanced Power (LEAP) Workshop

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Need for Energy Storage

unpredictability
and
non-dispatchability
of RES



CO2 Battery (aCAES-like system)

sCO2-PTES systems (Carnot battery)



CO2 Battery

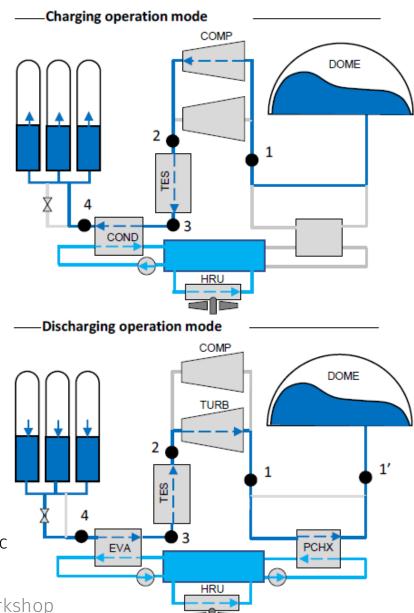
Pressure Storage + TES

- CO2 Battery from the Italian Energy Dome
- Liquid high-pressure storage, but gaseous lowpressure storage needed
- High RTE compared to CAES and Pumped Hydro
- No need of specific geographical location
- Low LCOS compared to Li-ion Batteries

Astolfi et al. "A Novel Energy Storage System Based on Carbon Dioxide Unique Thermodynamic Properties." *Proceedings of the ASME Turbo Expo 2021.* Virtual, Online. June 7–11, 2021

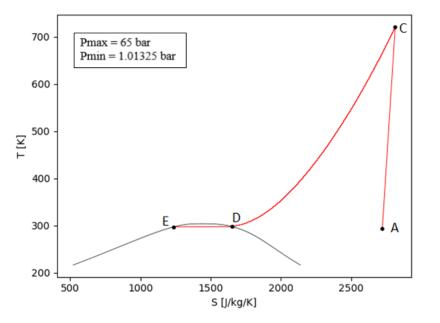


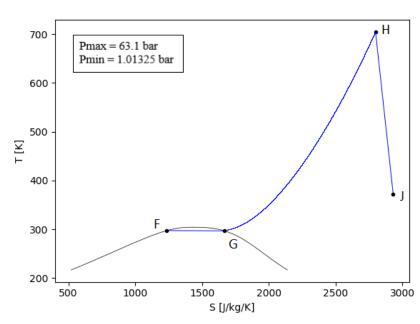


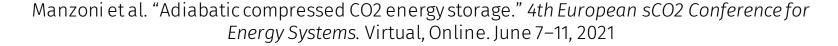


CO2 Battery

Pressure Storage + TES



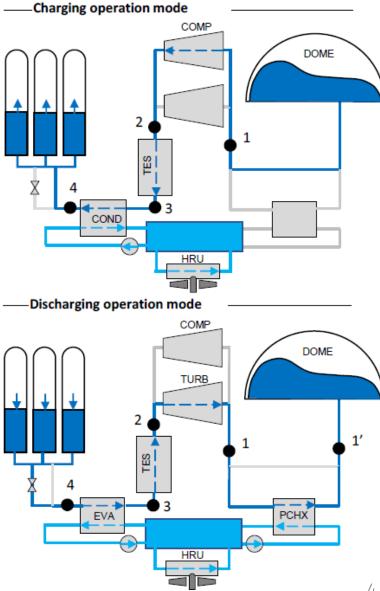




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sCO2 - PTES

Carnot batteries

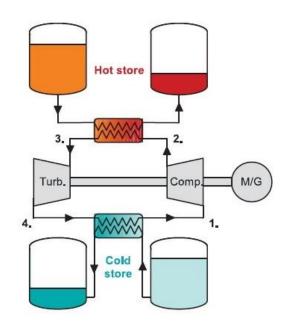
Pumped Thermal Energy Storages are based on charge and discharge phase (heat pump cycle + power cycle), storing thermal energy, both hot and cold.

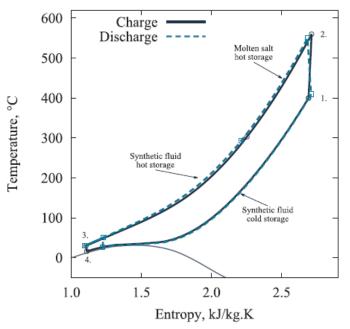
- Possibly GWh-scale storage
- No geographic constraints (typical of PHS and CAES)
- Lower cost than battery technology
- Possible integration with CSP or WHR systems

		PTES	PHS	CAES	Li-ion
Round-trip efficiency	%	40 – 70	60 – 80	50 – 70	80 – 90
Energy density	kWh / m^3	50	1.4	10	250 - 750
Cost	\$ / k Wh	25 - 250	5 – 100	2 – 50	200 - 800
Cost	\$ / k W	300 – 2800	600 – 2000	400 - 800	1000 - 1700

McTigue et al. "Pumped thermal electricity storage with supercritical CO2 cycles and solar heat input.", AIP Conference Proceedings 2303, 190024 (2020)



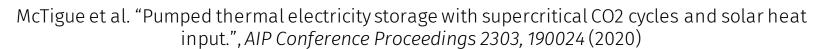




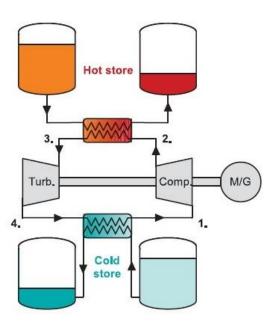
sCO2 - PTES

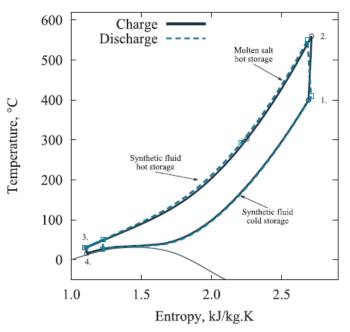
Carnot batteries + sCO2

		Ideal-gas cycle	Low temp. sCO ₂	High temp. sCO ₂
Working fluid		argon	CO_2	CO_2
T_1	°C	350.0	100.0	400.0
T_2	°C	560.0	200.0	560.0
T ₃	°C	30.0	30.0	30.0
T4	°C	-30.2	17.7	16.3
P_1	bar	80.0	80.0	80.0
$eta_{ m chg}$		1.94	2.73	3.06
$eta_{ m dis}$		2.20	2.44	3.26
Work ratio		3.91	5.22	10.9
Power density	$kW / (m^3/s)$	3.12	4.73	7.83
Round-trip efficiency	%	61.5	60.4	78.4
Isentropic efficiency	%	90.0		
Pressure loss factor	%	1.0		
ΔT	°C	5.0		











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